

**THE EVENING STAR.**  
With Sunday Morning Edition.  
**WASHINGTON.**  
**FRIDAY, January 14, 1910**  
**THEODORE W. NOYES, Editor**  
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**THE STAR** has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Department, according to tenor or purpose.

**Mr. Pinchot's Statement.**  
Mr. Pinchot should adhere to the decision he announced in his recent statement. Now is the time for all the friends of conservation to be alert and active. Not only because our natural resources are in peril, but because a workable policy for their protection is taking shape. The country has had rousing generalities to inspire it up to this time. They have served a rallying purpose, and there is a strong and widespread movement for action on practical lines by Congress. The President, with full sympathy and large knowledge, heads it. Our danger lies in the introduction of politics into the matter. That has been done, and that should be promptly checked. It is plain to everybody that enemies of the President are using his administration on the very threshold of its opportunity. It is asserted that he has allied himself with timber thieves and other rapacious schemers, and in that way is aiding in making conservation in its larger and best aspects impossible. This charge, let it also be noted, had been brought forward in advance of the President's specific pronouncement on the subject. It rests, not upon any recommendations of his showing opposition to conservation and a purpose to defeat the policy, but solely upon his dismissal of Mr. Pinchot from office for an act of flagrant and unpardonable insubordination. Although the President when Congress assembled announced his intention to address it at a later day on the subject of conservation, before he had time to do so he was virtually attacked by Mr. Pinchot, and that attack has now become the corner stone of the anti-Taft structure the enemies of the administration in both parties are rearing.

Mr. Pinchot is not a politician, but a man of means and culture, who took office because of a desire to serve the country. He has rendered good service, though maybe his more ardent admirers put too high an appraisal on it. Conservation has not grown out of any act or suggestion of his, but out of years of agitation by men of both parties, who long ago saw that what remained of the public domain needed to be carefully guarded. The public was to get the benefit of it. The theme immediately at hand, would address it at a later day on the subject of conservation, before he had time to do so he was virtually attacked by Mr. Pinchot, and that attack has now become the corner stone of the anti-Taft structure the enemies of the administration in both parties are rearing.

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**Newlands.**  
The Star prints in another column of today's issue a liberal extract from the very interesting letter Senator Newlands addressed to the democrats of Nevada on Jackson day, in which he advised "a constructive democracy"—a suggestion The Star has already complimented. As the senator points out, we are upon times which demand clear-cut policies bearing upon national interests heretofore neglected or improperly and inadequately dealt with, and the demand should be met. Mr. Newlands, by making suggestions, invites suggestions, and the present session of Congress should produce at least an important debate on the general subject.

Reports of correspondence with Roosevelt indicate his continued disposition to regard confidence in Mr. Taft as one of the most important of his policies.

West Point students who are in trouble because of hazing evidently belong to that class of people who do not read the newspapers.

It is evident that the New Year resolutions of the sugar people were not sufficiently comprehensive and convincing.

**Civil Retirement.**  
There should be no difference in the ranks of the government employees who are urging upon Congress the adoption of a system of civil retirements regarding the basis of such a measure of justice to the elder clerks. For years an organization has been in existence advocating the establishment of a semi-cooperative scheme of retirements, this principle being proposed in view of the well known antagonism on the part of Congress to the establishment of any straight-out system of civil pensions. But of late the movement for a strictly governmental maintenance of retirement plan has grown, and the President's recommendation to this end in his annual message has given it unmistakable headway. On this subject the President said:

"Every reform directed toward the improvement in the average efficiency of government employees must depend on the ability of the executive to eliminate from the government service those who are inefficient from any cause, and as the degree of efficiency in the departments is much lessened by the retention of old employees who have outlived their energy and usefulness, it is indispensable to any proper system of economy that provision be made so that their separation from the service shall be easy and inevitable. It is impossible to make such a provision unless there is adopted a plan of civil pensions."

"Most of the great industrial organizations and many of the well conducted railroads of this country are coming to the conclusion that a system of pensions for old employees and the substitution thereof for younger and more energetic servants promotes both economy and efficiency of administration. I am aware that there is a strong feeling in both houses of Congress, and especially in the country, against the establishment of civil pensions, and that this has naturally grown out of the heavy burden of military pensions, which it has always been the policy of our government to assume; but I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficulties presented by the superannuation of civil servants can be found than that of a system of civil pensions."

No construction can be put upon this language other than that it is a recommendation for a pension system supported exclusively at the government's expense. The United States should not say to its employees: "You must save something from your salaries in order to get the benefit of a prospective retirement, in the financing of which the government will assist." It has been urged that this pro-

cess of mutual participation will serve as an additional inducement to clerks to remain in service. On the other hand, it puts a premium upon the retention of the inefficient. As long as the government admits the clerk to a share in the responsibility for maintaining the retirement fund it morally guarantees him continuance in office as long as he does not actually misbehave. On the other hand, if the government simply assumes the clerk retirement wholly at government expense, provided he has maintained himself in service through faithful performance of duty up to a certain age or for a certain period of years, it reserves the right at any time to readjust its establishment. It is embarrassed by no equities acquired by the clerk through his annual contributions to a retirement fund.

The President urges that the United States place itself upon the same basis in respect to civil pensions as the large corporations which have made wise provision for the maintenance of a high standard of efficiency and for the humane disposal of their veteran employees. The course of wisdom on the part of the government workers who are active in this endeavor is merely to lay before Congress the argument for the prohibition of general without attempting to prescribe the methods to be adopted to this end.

**Taft as a Conservationist.**

The President's special message on conservation, submitted to Congress today, is a careful expression of a purpose to proceed as far as possible with the preservation of the national resources from waste and to seek more effective means than those now provided to prevent the dissipation of valuable natural assets or their seizure by monopolies. Mr. Taft calls attention to the fact that in the great volume of public demand for conservation there have been few practical suggestions in the way of remedies for existing evils or preventive prescriptions. His own proposals are conservative. He would have the land withdrawals already ordered by the public revised to meet modern conditions. The public lands should be carefully classified, for treatment according to their character, the agricultural areas to be promptly offered for settlement. A plan to separate the right to mine from the title to the surface is suggested, to put the substance of the earth to a double use, yielding a maximum product.

On other points the President displays a keen interest and an earnest desire to obtain the enactment of the most effective laws that can be framed, to conserve the water power, to prevent monopolization, to add to the tillable area by irrigation and drainage, to reforest where practicable, and above all to develop the internal waterways of the country. The most distinct of his propositions is for an issue of bonds to the extent of \$30,000,000 to enable the government to proceed with the reclamation work. Taken as a whole the President's recommendations are constructive and progressive, and they are expressed in a message which sounds a strong note for genuine, practical conservation on the highest plane of national efficiency and economy.

**Higher, Higher Yet.**

Aviation meets are now the fashion throughout the country. The aeroplane has been sufficiently developed to be used as a device of entertainment for large numbers of people, and probably in the next year or two no county fair will be complete without a demonstration by some kind of aeroplane. Probably by that time many fancy maneuvers will have been learned by the aviators, that will make the old-fashioned hot air balloon ascensions seem inexpressibly tame in comparison. Paulhan's exploit Wednesday at Los Angeles in going to a height of 4,000 feet, 1,000 feet above the record established by Latham the other day in France, suggests the possibilities of future airplaning for entertainment purposes. But still the daring adventures of the aviators will not advantage humanity much if the aeroplane is not perfected to the point of commercial use. While these aerial antics are being accomplished, however, other workers in the field of aviation are engaged in perfecting the device and extending its possibilities so that the practical side is not being neglected. The international aviation meet of 1910, which it is to be hoped will be held in Washington, will probably prove that a material advance has been made toward the goal of actual and practical aerial navigation.

The appearance of the word "megalomania" in political discussion may inspire hopes of new employment among the neglected alienists.

It has required a man of nerve to make some of Judge Gaynor's appointments and also men of nerve to accept them.

The things Roosevelt went to Africa to write about cannot possibly be as interesting as those he already knew.

Preserving the national resources has been an enterprise entirely distinct from keeping the peace.

Congress is being advised to make arrangements to hold a peace congress of its own.

**The Curfew Law.**

Opposition to the enactment of a curfew law for the District is expressed in some quarters on the score that it is a return to discarded methods of regulation smacking of the old "blue law" days of restraint. It is true that the curfew law was in vogue in the time of Puritan regulation of the personal conduct of individuals and that the spirit of the times is now in opposition to such restrictive processes. But with the change in conditions have come new dangers. Advocacy of a curfew law does not signify a desire to go back to all the old limitations and prohibitions imposed by narrow guardians of the public welfare. There is no danger of a revival of the whole code of blue laws in any effort to safeguard the children from the evils to which they are exposed if they are permitted to roam unrestrained upon the streets at night. In the lapse of time since the curfew law was generally in vogue there has been a decided falling off in the watchfulness of parents over children, and at the same time a multiplication of moral and physical perils out of doors. The city child of today is in far graver danger than the child of a century ago. No matter what the distaste of the community at large may be for any general revival of ancient restrictions, it is recognized that the children should be restrained after certain hours.

The police of Washington can testify to a serious state of affairs after dark. They are constantly observing the presence on the streets of children who are rapidly learning evil ways, whose language is a shocking confession of contamination, whose associations are unwholesome and whose prospect of a life worth living constantly diminishes. If the members of the force were summoned as witnesses in this connection their disclosures would probably shock into immediate advocacy of a curfew law all who are now hesitating as to the wisdom and the necessity of such a measure. And yet this does not imply that

the children of Washington as a whole or in any large part are in danger of treading the paths of misconduct. The curfew law is not urged on this score. It is designed to protect a small percentage of the boys and girls, whose parents are indifferent to their careful upbringing and who are in the way to acquire evil habits. Such a law is no less urgently needed because it will affect only this small fraction of the juvenile population. Most of the restrictive and prohibitory laws, in fact, bear upon a small minority of the community. Fortunately the great body of the population is law-abiding through choice and natural inclination, and equally so the parents of Washington are in the main careful to discharge their duties with the view to preserve the moral as well as physical health of their children.

**London reports to the effect that long hair for men is becoming fashionable may be due to the fact that some eminent statesmen have been too busy of late to spend any time in the barber shop.**

It may be noted that the republican party selects a time remote from a big election to settle any differences within its own ranks.

**Considering the important part he has played in affairs Senator Aldrich has managed to sidestep a remarkably large share of the dissension now in progress.**

Mr. Bryan has not yet voiced a suspicion that some of the trusts are trying to make the dollar dinner impossible.

**SHOOTING STARS.**

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

**Inaccurate Diction.**

"Why do you persist in calling the climate 'beastly'?" asked the man with the grip.

"It's merely a form of speech."

"Well, you ought to drop it. Most beasts can be tamed more or less."

**The Liveryman's Chance.**

The man who has the right to high and talk of prices fiercely high. Is he who tries to hire a sleigh before the snow can get away.

**Terrors.**

"He determined to get rid of our undisciplined nurse who frightened the children with stories about haunts."

"Did you succeed in getting one you like?"

"No. We went from bad to worse. We secured a highly educated nurse who scared them out of their wits with stories of microbes."

**An Indication.**

"Biglins has been trying to borrow money again."

"How do you know?"

"He goes around talking about the ingratitude of man and the frailty of friendships."

**Not to Be Called Plain.**

"There's one thing we will have to change if these ladies who wish to vote have their way," said Senator Sorghum.

"What is that?"

"We'll have to quit talking about the wisdom of the plain people."

**Investigating.**

We're all investigatin'—

It makes my senses whiz!

Some people even had to stop

An' ask what whiz is!

The legislators undertake

To do as they are bid.

At first we ask them "Why they don't,"

An' later "Why they did!"

I wouldn't say with Hamlet

That times is out o' joint.

They're merely seemin' like one vast

Interrogation point.

Supply can't keep up with demand

An' simplify the task;

The world ne'er yet held answers for

All questions folks kin ask.

**Complaint Against Smoke.**

From the Philadelphia Press.

As long as Philadelphia shared with all other cities murky clouds of smoke the public accepted the smoke nuisance as an unavoidable with the increasing use of bituminous coal.

This has been true for many years, and more in this city in the last ten years, and yearly grows. But other cities have shed the evil.

Boston is free of it, and Boston is a large manufacturing city. New York has greatly reduced smoke and recovered its blue sky.

In another year every railroad locomotive in New York will have electrified its motive power and locomotive smoke will be over. Chicago has not gained this change, but fires have reduced smoke.

In a city crossed by many tracks, and its factories are freer from smoke than in the past.

Philadelphia continues murky. The locomotives in the city pour out dense black smoke. The factory chimneys show some improvement, but many pillars of smoke remain day and night.

This is no longer necessary. It destroys property. It injures health. It does universal injury to all. The city can stop it, and the action against it now approaching ought to end it.

**Let the Women Vote.**

From the Baltimore American.

With an understanding of practical methods that is highly commendable, in view of the impression that obtains as to their limitations, the women of Maryland are lining up at Annapolis behind measures looking to the extension of the suffrage to their sex. These measures are admirably framed and expressed with political opportunity in mind.

The lawmakers at Annapolis will be asked, to accord statewide suffrage for women, to put through a measure that has been prepared that provides for the submission of the question to the voters at the next general election. This is a principle, a principle of national and state equality for the sex in the voting right that shall place Maryland in the same enlightened class as Colorado and other states where the vote is freely accorded the fair sex and where it is exercised to the great good of the community.

**For an April Inauguration.**

From the Baltimore Sun.

The House committee on the judiciary has reported favorably on a resolution changing inauguration from the 4th of March to the fourth Thursday in April. There is no necessity for postponing legislation. The reform is approved by the people. The subject has been thoroughly considered in all its phases. Congress is prepared to act without delay. Conclusive action at the earliest practicable opportunity is demanded by every consideration of humanity and of enlightened public policy.

**Sidewalk Cleaning.**

From the Auburn Advertiser.

In Washington, D. C., nobody has to clean off the sidewalks, since the United States owns all the streets. In Syracuse, N. Y., everybody has to, but does he?

Syracuse Post-Standard.

In Auburn everybody ought to, but a few neglect to do so. No public societies and churches, and now and then the owners of unoccupied premises.

**Woodward & Lothrop**  
New York—WASHINGTON—Paris  
Until further notice store will open at 8:30 a.m. and close at 5:30 p.m.

**Girls' and Misses' Winter Garments at Reduced Prices**

SUITS, Dresses, Coats, Raincoats, etc., garments that are mostly in demand at this time of the year. Many of them show reduced prices; some are very special values at the prices named, while others are regular stock goods that demand their full price. But all are slightly, well made garments, cut and tailored in the latest fashion, and made from the best materials by experienced juvenile garment makers.

Misses' One-piece Dresses, in plain colors and rich fancy effects; made tight-fitting and trimmed with braid and buttons and finished with deep plaited lace yoke and collar.

**\$6.00, \$8.50, \$10.00 and \$12.50 each.**

Girls' and Misses' College Coat Suits, offered at special prices for clearance. They are made of fine serges and chevots, with long tight-fitting coats that turn up at the bottom; full plaited skirts; jackets trimmed with buttons. Navy blue, gray, raisin and rich plaids. Offered at

**1/4 to 1/2 less than regular prices.**

Girls' and Misses' Winter Coats, made of serges, chevots, broadcloths and other attractive materials. All are full-length garments, trimmed with braid and buttons and lined or unlined. Offered at

**1/4 to 1/2 less than regular prices.**

Girls' Full-length Raincoats, of rubber-backed mercerized sateen, with plaid silk-lined hoods. Sizes 6 to 18.

**\$3.75 and \$3.95 each.**

Girls' All-wool Sweaters, in 3/4 coat style, trimmed with brass or pearl buttons. White, blue and red.

**\$1.50 to \$4.50 each.**

Girls' Dresses, of percales, gingham and madrases, in light and dark effects, including the new rich plaids; made long-waisted style, with high neck, long sleeves and full-plaited skirts finished with deep hem. Sizes 6 to 14.

**\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75 to \$6.95 each.**

Girls' and Misses' Bath Robes, of fine eiderdown, in plain shades of pink, blue and garnet. All have large sailor collars and are finished with satin to match. Sizes 8 to 14.

**\$1.75, \$2.75 to \$3.75 each.**

Third floor, G st.

**January Sale of Boys' Clothing.**

ATTENTION is called to the following lots of Boys' Winter Clothing, which we offer at one-third to one-half less than regular prices. Some are lines taken from our regular stock, but the majority are new goods, just from the cases, bought especially for this January Sale. An excellent opportunity to secure Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, Trousers, Hats, etc., to finish out the season, at a small outlay.

A lot of (95 in all) Boys' All-wool Suits, in neat stylish mixtures, handsome plaids and checks; medium and heavy weights; knickerbocker trousers; norfolk and double-breasted coats. Sizes 5 to 17.

**Special price, \$5.00 each.**

**Were \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.00 and \$10.00.**

A lot of (70 in all) Boys' Suits—mostly all wool—many of heavy-weight chevots and cassimeres, in medium and dark gray and brown; knickerbocker trousers. A very unusual value. Sizes 5 to 17.

**Special price, \$3.75 each.**

**Values, \$5.00, \$6.50 to \$7.50.**

Boys' All-wool Suits, of fine quality materials, in fancy mixtures and navy blues; norfolk and plain coat styles, all with knickerbocker trousers. Sizes 6 to 17.

**Special price, \$7.50 each.**

**Values, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00 and \$12.50.**

A lot of Boys' All-wool Sweaters, made coat style, with pockets, in gray with red combination; very heavy and well made garments. Sizes 2 to 18 years.

**Special price, \$1.50 each.**

**Values, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.75.**

**Special price, 85c each.**

**Values, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.**

Boys' "K. & E." and "K. & S." Blouses—the best makes—of fine quality materials, in very attractive patterns, with attached collars or laundered neckbands. Sizes 7 to 16.

**65c each. Value, \$1.00.**

A lot of Felt Hats, for little boys and girls, in all the latest and most wanted colors.

**\$1.00 each. Values, \$1.50 to \$3.00.**

Third floor, Tenth st.

**Special Values in Silk Petticoats.**

A LOT of Women's Taffeta Silk Petticoats, in black and the fashionable colors, made with deep shirred flounce finished with sectional ruffles.

**\$5.00 each. Value, \$6.50.**

A lot of Women's Silk Kimonos, in a large assortment of Japanese and oriental colorings and designs; made full and long; finished with attractive borders.

**Special Price, \$5.00 each.**

Third floor, Eleventh st.

**Welded Sheets.**

SHEETS that wear longer than any other kind—because they are reinforced in the center where the ordinary sheet shows first signs of wear. Two bands of selvedge threads are welded together, preserving a flat surface, the result being a sheet which is absolutely objectionable in any respect—and one that will stand an unusual amount of hard wear, besides it is very easy to launder.

This sheet has taken the place of the two-piece kind, which is made with overlapping seam, and is its superior in every way. Size 81x90 inches. The price is exceptionally reasonable.

**55c each.**

Second floor, Eleventh st.

**Woodward & Lothrop**  
New York—WASHINGTON—Paris  
Calendars—5c to 50c. Were 50c to \$2.00.

**January Sale of High-grade Pictures.**  
**Half and Less Than Half Price.**

THIS January Sale comprises only High-grade Pictures—pictures worthy to decorate the finest homes. The subjects are the very latest and the mountings both rich and artistic.

Included are Oil Paintings, Water Colors, Old Prints, Hand-colored Pastels, Sepia Photographs, Photogravures; also a few Colonial Mirrors and Serving Trays.

The quantities are most generous, representing the left-overs from the holidays, but very few duplicates—more a sale of one-of-a-kind pictures—and the reductions actual. An excellent opportunity for those who are fixing up rooms or have nooks or corners to fill up to save from 50 to 75 per cent.

They are listed as follows:

- 2 Large Original Oil Paintings, marine and landscape scenes, by Bellinck, in broad gilt frames. \$25.00 each. Were \$100.00.
- 2 Original Oil Paintings, figure pieces, by J. Devillins, in broad gilt frames. \$15.00 each. Were \$85.00.
- 3 Original Oil Paintings, figure piece and two marine views, by Deblain, Weber and Bellinck, in broad gilt frames. \$9.00 each. Were \$50.00.
- 1 Original Oil Painting, "The Marsh," by Bellinck, in deep gold frame. \$9.00. Was \$50.00.
- 1 Original Oil Painting, "The Approaching Storm," by Bellinck, in deep gilt frame. \$12.50. Was \$40.00.
- 1 Original Oil Painting, marine view, by Bellinck, in deep gold frame. \$7.95. Was \$35.00.
- 2 Original Oil Paintings, marine views, by Bellinck, in deep gold frames. \$9.00 each. Were \$25.00.
- 9 Original Water Colors, marine views, by Otis Weber, all handsomely mounted in powdered gilt frames with broad mats. \$7.95 each. Were \$25.00.
- 7 Old Colored Prints, English park scenes, in old-style frames. \$2.50 each. Were \$10.00.
- 12 Old Prints, French Revolution scenes, in old-style gilt frames. \$1.95 each. Were \$8.00.
- 4 Old Prints, Lady and Child, in old-style gilt frame. \$1.95 each. Were \$8.00.
- Fourth floor, Tenth st.
- 2 Old Prints, The Old Peasant's Cottage, in old-style gilt frame. \$2.95 each. Were \$8.00.
- 3 Hand-painted Pastels, landscape scenes, in broad, ornamented gold mats, with oval openings and gilt frames. \$2.95 each. Were \$4.95 each.
- 3 Good-size Pastels, landscape and water scene, in broad gilt frame. \$2.50 each. Were \$4.95.
- 2 Sepia Photographs, Snow in the Woods and An Old Road, in broad brown frames. \$2.50 each. Were \$5.00.
- 1 Dark Brown Photogravure, A Country Home, in broad brown frame, with gilt inside. \$2.95. Was \$6.00.
- 3 Hand-colored Photogravures, landscape and country scenes, in fancy gilt frames. \$2.50 each. Were \$7.50.
- 100 Small Metal Oval Frames, in black and brown, fitted with colored sepia prints. 15c each. Were 25c.
- 6 Large Upright Colonial Mirrors, in broad old-style gilt frames, fitted at top with old prints. \$9.95 each. Were \$15.00.
- 20 Upright Colonial Mirrors, in mahogany frames, finished with old-style heads, 65c each. Were \$1.00.
- 40 Small Upright Colonial Mirrors, in gilt frames, with old-style heads. 50c each. Were 69c.
- 4 Serving Trays, in gilt frames, fitted with old prints, "The Ball" and "The Concert." \$2.50 each. Were \$5.00.

**Little Children's Muslin Underwear.**

ATTENTION is called to the following practical garments, which were bought for the White Sale, and which represent most excellent values.

The garments are well made, properly proportioned and variously trimmed in neat, tasteful effects.

Children's Muslin Drawers, in several styles: some trimmed with ruffle of embroidery; others with hemstitched tucked ruffles. Each pair. 25c.

Children's Muslin Skirts, trimmed with wide cluster tucked ruffles. Each. 25c.

Children's Muslin Gowns, in several styles: some with tucked yoke and ruffle of embroidery on neck and sleeves; others square neck with insertion and ruffle of embroidery on neck and sleeves. Each. 50c.

Children's Muslin Skirts, in several styles: some trimmed with wide hemstitched tucked ruffles; others with wide tucked ruffles edged with embroidery. Each. 50c.

Children's Muslin Drawers, in several styles: some with lace-trimmed ruffles; others with ruffle of embroidery and tucks. Pair. 50c.

Third floor, Eleventh st.

**Special in Paper and Envelopes to Match.**

WE have just received and placed on sale at about half the regular price several tons of Writing Paper and Envelopes to match. Included are linen, vellum, bond and laid finishes, in blue and white.

**Special price, 25c a lb.**

**Envelopes, 10c package.**

Main floor, Eleventh st.

**Special Sale of Women's Knit Underwear.**

WE have secured for our January White Sale a manufacturer's samples (about 75 dozen pieces) Women's Spring and Summer-weight Vests, Pants and Combination Suits. We shall place these garments on sale tomorrow (Saturday) morning at 1/3 to 1/2 less than regular prices.

25c, 35c and 50c the garment.

Main floor, F st.

**P**